

SENATE APPROVES HOLLAND MEASURE

(Continued From First Page.)

noon between representatives of seed houses and Messrs. West, of Nantmon, and Adams, the patrons of the House bill providing for testing of seeds sold in this State, an agreement was reached which it is believed will insure the passage of the bill in the Senate. It has already passed the House.

Today committee action may be expected upon two important measures. The Senate Committee on Fish and Game is to take up the Byrd-Wickham bill providing for straightening the lines of the Bay of Survey in the James River. Its decision will be awaited with a great deal of interest.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has a regular meeting set for this morning. Last night the members of the committee did not know whether or not a meeting would be held. Little interest seems to be taken in the matter.

SENATE

At the beginning of the session yesterday favorable reports were received on the following bills: To prohibit the wearing of military uniforms by persons not entitled to do so; to fix the tax on dogs; to authorize the Auditor to cancel warrants of more than five years' standing; to fix the fee of printers; to dispense with fees to sheriffs and sergeants for attendance on court; to compromise taxes in certain cases; to continue in force the Gettysburg monument appropriation.

Delegate Rosewell Page brought a joint resolution from the House providing that a joint committee of the General Assembly and the Governor, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate confer with officials of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad as to its charter, be appointed.

Senator Kezell said that in a matter like this "the iron hand of the law should be used, instead of tossing bouquets to each other."

So that the Senate Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation may have the result of the proceedings of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac hearing before it at its meeting on Friday afternoon, Senator Strode offered an amendment which requires the hearing to be not later than Thursday. The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Senator Halsey, the joint resolution was agreed to.

Ellyson Not to Serve.
President Ellyson stated to the Senate that he expected to be out of town a part of the week, which would prevent him from being present all the time at the hearing proposed in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac resolution. As he is a State director of the road, he doubted the propriety of his serving on the joint committee.

On motion of Senator Sale it was provided that President Pro Tem Echols shall serve for the president in case of the absence of the latter from the floor, or if he felt it improper to serve.

Debate on the tax commission bill being in order, the Holland amendment, constituting the Governor, the chairman of the State Corporation Commission and an expert, the commission was adopted by a vote of 27 to 12.

Senator Sale then called up his amendment, adding the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to the commission.

"Last year we had a tax commission bill, with nothing but the Speaker written all over it," protested Senator Hart. "I am testotally opposed to having the Speaker on this commission. With his inquisitive nature he would explore around and stir up all sorts of contentions."

Interrupting, Senator Strode said that it was out of order to criticize the presiding officer of the other branch. The President ruled.

Senator Hart cheerfully withdrew his remarks. He continued his opposition to the Sale amendment.

Thought It Helped Bill.
Contending that the Sale amendment would strengthen the bill, Senator Strode argued that it would add two members whose time is not so greatly taken up with other duties, as is the case with the Governor and the chairman of the State Corporation Commission. Against the addition of the House, the commission should have the various sections of the State represented in its composition.

Replying to the objection of Senator Holland, Senator Sale said that his amendment was germane to the Holland amendment just passed. The passage of that amendment did not mean that the Legislature should not have a "look in" on the commission. Pointing out that the time of the Governor and the chairman of the State Corporation Commission is largely taken up already, he urged that other members be added.

There was, he said, a great deal of expert in his mind as to what sort of expert he would like to have. Should he be too much of a theorist and too little of a practical man, he would have time to hold him down.

Then ensued a parliamentary battle as to whether the Sale amendment applied to the original substitute or to the Holland amendment. Senator Holland contended that the amendment pertained to much of the color of the original bill, and that if it passed it would be a retracing of steps. The vote on the Holland amendment had settled the matter of the General Assembly, so that it recorded itself as preferring a non-legislative committee to a legislative one. There had been a tacit agreement that it was to be one or the other, and that the House on its amendment was to be the test.

Amendment Defeated.
"I know nothing of any tacit agreement," said Senator Halsey, "and I shall vote independently. This amendment only seeks to give the people a 'peep-in' at the proceedings of this august tribunal. I call on the Senate to act independently on this proposition. If the wisdom of the Sale amendment commends it to members, let them vote for it."

Sensors Sale, Kezell and Wickham thought the amendment was in order, while Sensors Holland, Lassiter and Noel contended otherwise.

By vote of 24 to 13 the Sale amendment was killed.

Senator King rose to a point of personal privilege, explaining that he was not responsible for the tax commission bill as now adopted, for the only contribution he made to it was the word "whereas."

Vote was then taken on the entire substitute as amended by the Holland amendment. The final vote was 30 to 7, two of the minority voting in the negative.

Sensors Fletcher and Saunders were appointed to act on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac joint committee.

Sensors Halsey, Folkes, Holt, Gunter and Owen were appointed as a reception committee for Senator Bailey, of Texas.

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HOUSE

That the committees had done their duty in accordance with the Jennings resolution was fully apparent when the House met yesterday, for forty bills, practically all of them local, were reported. Among the few general bills were:

From the Committee for Courts of Justice: The Yarell bill requiring acceptance of interstate mileage by conductors, favorably, and the Yarell bill to make railroads keep stations open, unfavorably.

From the Committee on Finance: The amended Clement bill taxing automobiles, along the lines of the Sen-

ate bill with a tax on garages added; the Throckmorton-Houston delinquent tax bill.

From the Committee on General Laws: The West cornmeal bill, amended so as to require the weight to be marked on packages.

Confere With Railroad.
Mr. Page presented his resolution for a conference with the officials of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, providing that the committee should be composed of the Governor, the president of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, two members of the Senate and three of the House.

After Mr. Page had said a word for his resolution, Mr. Powers endorsed it. He wanted the railroads to understand the temper of the General Assembly—that it would not permit any further temporizing with the question.

Past Legislature had permitted this too often. The road had promised at the last session to take out a new charter and had not done so. This Legislature should call on it to make good that promise. Mr. Powers said he proposed to keep the matter alive until it received action.

Without a dissenting vote, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Jennings offered a resolution lauding the memory of Washington, and providing that when the House adjourns, it do so in respect to his birthday. It was adopted.

Bailey Is Invited.
Mr. Williams, of Giles, called up the Senate resolution inviting Senator Joseph W. Bailey to address the Legislature next Tuesday night. Speaking to the resolution, Mr. Williams said he believed Mr. Bailey to be the best informed man in the United States on the subject of income tax.

South Carolina Legislature had lately heard him and had then ratified the amendment to the United States Constitution providing for the tax. Governor Swanson had recommended this amendment. Mr. Williams wanted light.

The resolution was agreed to by a large majority, there being a few scattered noes.

Mr. Cox called up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution allowing choice, at their option, to adopt commission forms of government. Mr. Cox explained the object of the amendment, and it was endorsed by Mr. Jennings. The roll call resulted: Ayes, 79; noes, 0.

For 20 Cents.
Mr. Houston asked for consideration out of its order of the bill allowing an enumeration of the inhabitants of Elizabeth City county. It was agreed to, and the constitutional readings were dispensed with.

The object of this is to see if there are enough people in Elizabeth City county and Newport News to allow a judicial circuit, so that Accomac and Northampton may form a new circuit. A census has just been taken by Newport News, and to the surprise of the people it was found that it had only about 20,000 people. Therefore the bill is in question.

Mr. Jennings did not see why this bill should be advanced more than any one of a number of others. He was opposed to a new circuit anyway. The point was made that he could oppose this later if the census showed enough people. The bill was passed.

The House insisted on its amendments to the bill adding banks as State depositories. Messrs. Yarrell, Moncre, of Alexandria, and Noland were appointed a committee of conference with the Senate.

Revenue Measures.
The House agreed to the Senate amendments to the bills allowing the assessment of a franchise tax on light, heat, gas and power companies. The changes merely make the measures emergency ones.

The committee of conference reported as to the Senate amendments to the bill regarding schools. The Senate provided that upon a petition of four-fifths of the patrons of a school the board might employ a teacher related to a member of the board. The conference report required this to be done only with the concurrence of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Oliver opposed the report. He thought it bad policy. The State, he argued, should not go back to the old system, when school boards could employ their relatives without regard to the people. He said that a petition of four-fifths would prevent abuse, but as a matter of fact it would not, since the people would not refuse to sign such a petition if asked for by the trustee.

Mr. Johnston thought the people should rule in this matter. He favored the conference report.

Upon roll call the conference report was rejected, 40 to 42.

Parliamentary Dodges.
Mr. Oliver moved to reconsider. Mr. Yarrell moved to pass this motion by. Mr. Page moved to lay Mr. Yarrell's motion on the table. The latter motion was adopted.

Speaking to the motion to reconsider, Mr. West, of Bedford, said he hoped the House would reconsider. Relatives of trustees under the present law, he said, are forced at times to seek employment in other places. This we characterized as outrageous and preposterous. A true man, he argued, will be more particular with his own relatives than with others.

Mr. Page thought the proposition vicious. No such temptation should be put in the way of a trustee. It was too much like making a man a judge in his own case. A trustee could put a member of his family in a position which belongs to the whole people.

In some districts, said Mr. Love, it is almost impossible to get good teachers. He thought this proposal well guarded in the conference report.

Mr. Yarrell said the proposition was one of reason and common sense. The existing policy, he asserted, has driven many good trustees out of their positions.

And during this time, added Mr. Oliver, Virginia has risen from the thirty-fourth to the seventeenth in educational matters.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Senate Bills Passed.
The Senate bill changing the time for holding courts was passed. The bill appropriating money for the relief of the estate of James E. Phillips, deceased, of Richmond, was passed with but one dissenting vote.

On motion of Mr. Pitts, the bill requiring the listing of each brand of

fertilizer and a tax on same was taken up out of its order and went to its engrossment.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to the Page resolution regarding a conference with the officials of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Page, Cooke and Powers to represent the House.

The Adams bill allowing physicians to sell drugs was passed without opposition.

At 1:35 the House adjourned in respect to the memory of George Washington.

Here and There in the Legislature

Dams of every description—mill dams, splash dams, coffer dams, people who float logs to the damage of riparian owners, and even damnum absque injuria to use the distinguished advocate of the national income tax.

Yesterday afternoon between the patrons and the representatives of seed houses, at which certain minor amendments were agreed to, the House and the Senate, it is understood that there will be no further opposition.

Mr. S. H. Love, wife of the member of the House from Lunenburg, is the guest of her husband for a few days. Mrs. Love came at this time because of the happy occasion of the forty-fourth anniversary of the marriage of this couple.

Delegate Hugh A. White, of Rockbridge, is quite ill, and was compelled to leave the session of the House yesterday.

Delegate John R. Rew, of Accomac, left last night for Lexington to attend the bedside of a sick child.

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State-wide prohibition will have another lining this morning at 10 o'clock before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, when the Strode bill will be considered. Very probably the bill will be considered at length and will then repeat the course in the Finance Committee.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad bill, which has already caused so much comment, will be considered by the Senate Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon.

A comedy of errors has been passed on the Adams pure seed bill, passed by the House, and now on the Senate calendar. As at first drawn, it contained several provisions which were highly objectionable to the Richmond seed firms and to others interested in the seed business. They conferred with Delegate Adams, patron of the bill, and an agreement was reached, whereby certain objectionable features were removed.

In some way one of the leading seed dealers in Richmond secured a copy of the bill before it got to the amended stage, and thinking that it had been passed in that shape by the House, without regard to the elimination of the provisions not acceptable to the seed people, he became seriously alarmed. Hundreds of letters and postals were sent out, calling on the people interested in seeds to a high pitch of protest, so that letters and telegrams flooded the Senators, asking that the bill be given a full hearing. Yesterday the seed people swarmed and surged in the committee-room of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Mining.

Then the humor of the situation was

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between the House and Senate committees, and the bill was passed by the House.

At its meeting yesterday the Senate Committee on Publications and Education heard Delegate Ivey, of Petersburg, earnest appeal for the passage of the Harman bill requiring each house to have a flagpole and a flag. This innovation is several of the patriots' petitions in large numbers held in upon the members of the Assembly asking the bill. The payment is out of the local funds. So sand schools will fly "Old the bill passes. A favora was awarded the bill.

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(Continued on Sixth

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

TO POLICYHOLDERS:

The following synopsis of the Annual Statement, as of December 31, 1909, is submitted for your information:

	1909	1908
TOTAL ASSETS	\$486,109,637.98	\$472,339,508.83
TOTAL LIABILITIES	400,837,318.68	391,072,041.93
Consisting of Insurance Fund \$393,223,558.00 and \$7,613,760.68 of miscellaneous liabilities for 1909.		
The Insurance Fund (with future premiums and interest) will pay all outstanding policies as they mature.		
TOTAL SURPLUS	85,272,319.30	81,267,466.90
With an increasing number of maturities of Deferred Dividend Policies this sum will in time decrease.		
NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR (including additions \$3,852,143 in 1909 and \$3,540,621 in 1908)	110,943,016.00	91,262,101.00
This is an increase for the year of 21 1/2 per cent, and was secured at a lower expense ratio than in 1908.		
INCREASE IN OUTSTANDING INSURANCE IN 1909 - COMPARED WITH A DECREASE IN 1908	8,869,439.00	13,647,814.00
An improvement of \$22,517,253.00 as compared with 1908.		
FIRST YEAR CASH PREMIUMS (excluding on additions)	3,774,321.27	2,724,976.59
This is an increase of 38 1/2 per cent, as compared with 1908.		
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS	51,716,579.04	47,861,542.69
DEATH BENEFITS	20,102,318.67	20,324,002.65
97 per cent of all Death Claims in America were paid within one day after proofs of death were received.		
ENDOWMENTS	6,321,554.41	4,830,170.10
ANNUITIES, SURRENDER VALUES AND OTHER BENEFITS	15,683,665.88	14,696,354.16
DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS	9,609,040.08	8,011,015.78
1910 dividends to Policyholders will approximate \$11,000,000.		
DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDERS	7,000.00	7,000.00
This is the maximum annual dividend that stockholders can receive under the Society's Charter.		
OUTSTANDING LOANS TO POLICYHOLDERS	59,954,933.10	57,053,555.28
EARNINGS FROM INTEREST AND RENTS	21,074,013.95	20,636,405.61
OUTSTANDING LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES	97,532,648.03	97,570,767.22
TOTAL EXPENSES, including Commissions and Taxes	10,438,729.64	9,758,447.46

The average gross rate of interest realized during 1909 amounted to 4.50 per cent., as against 4.45 per cent. in 1908, 4.39 per cent. in 1907, 4.26 per cent. in 1906, 4.03 per cent. in 1905, and 3.90 per cent. in 1904.

The condition of your Society is constantly improving. The growth of new business at a reduced expense ratio and the increase in outstanding insurance manifest public recognition of the fact.

E. M. CRUTCHFIELD, General Agent,
1118 East Main Street,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Charles H. Crutchfield
PRESIDENT

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